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HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

NORTON

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AMONG THE BOOKS received from Miss Sara Norton is a little manuscript which, with other important items that came from her, is now on exhibition in the Treasure Room, with a label giving the following account of it;

'Autograph Manuscript of John Leverett, President of Harvard College (1708–1724). It contains the Rules and Statutes of the College made in 1686, in Latin. Leverett at that time was a Tutor and Fellow of the College.

'On the first leaf is pasted Leverett's 'Admittatur' (the certificate of his admission as a Freshman), signed by the President, Urian Oakes, and by two Fellows, Daniel Gookin and Ammi Ruhamah Corlett. Gookin was also Librarian of the College, 1674–76 and 1679–81. Corlett was a son of the famous schoolmaster Elijah Corlett. He graduated in 1670 and died in 1679.'

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THE BOARD OF REGENTS of the University of Michigan has appointed Mr. Winship a member of the Committee of Management of the William L. Clements Library of American History, recently given to Michigan by Mr. Clements.

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THERE IS a brief abstract of Miss Tucker's paper on the bibliographical work done by the Catalogue Department, which she read at the Detroit Conference of the American Library Association, last summer, in the Association's *Bulletin*, Vol. XVI, No. 4.

The Recent Marriage of Henry Shea, the head janitor, to Mary Dewire recalls to mind his long and faithful service in the library.

He started work as a boy checking coats in the coat room of the old Gore Hall library in 1883.

Later he served as a page in the Circulation Department under the direction of Mr. Kiernan, whose memory is very dear to the older members of the staff.

In 1887 when the janitor resigned Mr. Shea was assigned to this job, which he has held ever since.

F. C.

* * *

The Removal from the Harvard Archives of all Radcliffe College publications, in order to complete as far as possible the sets kept in the general stacks, has again brought to attention a little volume which should be of the greatest interest and value to all Radcliffe graduates and friends of the college. It was presented to Harvard by Arthur Gilman, the founder of Radcliffe and writer of 'Fair Harvard.'

Mr. Gilman gathered together many fugitive publications issued by the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, more familiarly known as the 'Harvard Annex,' during the years 1879–1894 (after which the institution adopted the name of Radcliffe College), and arranged them chronologically to form a scrap-book which was afterwards bound. These publications consist of announcements, circulars, and reports of the treasurer and secretary. Inserted here and there are newspaper clippings and some excellent photographs of the rooms in Fay House as they were used by the women who first enjoyed the advantage of instruction by Harvard professors. At the front of the volume, preceding the official publications, Mr. Gilman added the most valuable treasure of all — an intimate account written by himself, in longhand, of the history of the 'Annex' up to the first entrance examination. The

story begins with the time when Mr. and Mrs. Gilman first discussed their wish that women might have the privilege of instruction by members of the Harvard faculty, and is a delightfully intimate account of the fulfillment of this most worthy desire. The names of President Eliot, Professor Goodwin, Professor Greenough, Mrs. Agassiz and Miss Longfellow are prominent in this account, because of their hearty support of the project. Mr. Gilman, in his presentation of the volume to Harvard (dated July 8, 1904) acknowledges with gratitude President Eliot's encouraging assistance.

The volume will be kept in the Treasure Room and is well worth perusal. D. G. C.

* * *

An original deed, issued on May 15 in the fourth year of His Majesty George the Second [1731], was among the treasures recently received from the family of Professor Norton. According to O'Callaghan's 'Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York,' this is one of only two instances which are known to occur of grants or letters patent for lands under the Great Seal of Great Britain.

The document covers two sheets of parchment over two feet square, the first of which bears in one corner a pen and ink portrait of the King. Attached to it by the original silk cords is the wax seal of George II, six inches in diameter, enclosed in a contemporary metal case.

The deed grants to Sir Joseph Eyles Knt., and Jonathan Perrie, John Drummond and Thomas Watts Esqrs., their heirs and assynes, a tract of 62,000 acres on the boundary between New York and Connecticut, and touching the boundary of Massachusetts. This tract was called the Equivalent Land, from its having been ceded to New York by the Colony of Connecticut in exchange for a like quantity, bordering on the Sound, given over to Connecticut by the Province of New York, on the settlement of the

boundary between the two Provinces. Among other things, the deed gives full title to 'All mines of gold and silver . . . and all mines of lead and copper, and other mines or minerals, or veins of salt petre . . . within the said grant of land.'

It unfortunately happened, however, that the 'Lands granted to Sir Joseph Eyles and his associates were not possessed by them or their assigns,' for 'Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New York' had already 'Passed to other for the same Lands, before it was known — in New York — that the Royal Grant had been obtained, and the lands went to the New York Patentees.' Two years later it was petitioned by Eyles and others that the tract be annexed to New York. G. M. S.

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THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION has provided funds for reorganizing our collection of educational documents. Mrs. Hunnewell has now sorted the report material which we removed a few years ago from the old pamphlet files and Miss Clifton and Miss Richardson are at work incorporating the material thus sorted into the 'Educ R' collection and making the necessary records; their game is to discover the irreducible minimum of records and binding.

Mrs. Hunnewell reports a few of the interesting items recovered as follows:

Scholars ("lads and misses") at Westfield (Mass.) Academy, Oct. 4, 1813. *Manuscript.*

Report of State Commissioner of Common Schools, Arkansas, 1854.

Annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Common Schools in Connecticut. 1st-4th (1839–1842).

Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund (Connecticut) 1809, 1818–1819, 1841, 1844–1845, 1848–1850, 1853, 1856, 1866.

Report of the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools. (Kansas) Jan. 1859.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of Kentucky to report on a system of common schools. 1822.

Report of the committee on public schools to the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Economy. 1817.

1st annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools (Vermont). 1846.

Lexington (Ky.) Female Academy. Catalogue, 1822.
Cogswell, J. G. & Bancroft, George. Prospectus of a school to be established. Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., 1823.
Hopkinton Academy. Catalogue, 1827–28, '31, '32, '34, '36, '52–53.
Ryder, Thomas P. Address at Dorchester before the Norfolk Juvenile Lyceum, 1831.
Outline of the system of education at the Round Hill School, 1831.
Rich, Ezekiel Z. A system of general education, Keene, N. H. 1835.
Yandell, Lunsford P. A narrative of the dissolution of the Medical faculty of Transylvania University, Nashville, 1837.
Charter, constitution and first annual report of the Young Men's Christian Association. Saratoga Springs, 1841.

The recent gift by the Essex Institute of Salem of valuable educational material now comes in very handy. It was the kindness of Miss Taylor, formerly of our staff and now librarian of the Institute, that made it possible for the Library thus to procure a goodly collection of educational reports and pamphlets. The material covered chiefly the schools and towns of Essex County and included a great many reports and catalogues of the early nineteenth century. There are very good runs for such institutions as Dummer Academy, the Putnam Free School of Newburyport and the Ipswich Female Seminary. Salem, of course, is largely present and a fine pile of material will enrich our duplicate stock of Harvardiana. Among the pamphlets are a number of new items including:

Regulations, recommended by the School Committee of the town of Ipswich for the several District Schools, 1823.
Regulations for the Public Schools of the Town of Salem, 1830.
Regulations for the Public Schools of the Town of Newburyport, 1832.
Report on School Houses, published by orders of the directors of the Essex County Teachers' Association. Newburyport: 1833.
Grammar of the English Language by Daniel Perley, M.D. Andover: 1834.
The Duties of Parents, in regard to the schools where their children are instructed, by Jacob Abbott, Boston: 1834.

The State Library of Massachusetts is contributing its share by offering to enrich our collections through the transfer of valuable early reports of cities outside of Massachusetts. It is hoped later, to make a more comprehensive survey of what this Library has to offer to the student of the history of popular education in this country.

The Catalogue Department has, in recent years, been responding with some frequency to calls for 'service at cost' and the increasing number of demands shows that it has been supplying a real want.

Scholars who come in touch with a large library like ours frequently need the paid service of assistants who are trained to some degree in bibliographic methods, and are also familiar with, and have unrestricted access to the institution's catalogues and other records. It is quite impracticable for the Library to furnish unlimited service gratuitously to such workers, nor do the workers themselves expect it when it would make a serious demand on the Library's time. With payment for work comes, moreover, a right to indicate just how it shall be performed which is not the case with gratuitous service.

Our Graduate School of Education (then the Division of Education) was one of the first to use the cataloguing staff when in 1917 it called on it to assist in the reorganization of the educational library in Lawrence Hall, and in the fall of 1921 to continue the work by the revision of the subject headings in the card catalogue. The Engineering School followed in 1919 by giving to the Catalogue Department entire charge of organizing the school's new library in Pierce Hall. To both libraries the department has since more or less regularly furnished skilled service, charging the salary cost monthly to the schools' accounts.

In 1920, Dr. Leach, curator of our Scandinavian collections, paid for the compilation of a card catalogue of books relating to Scandinavia and of books in Scandinavian languages and from this beginning was led to consider a union card list of similar scope. This plan has crystallized and the American Scandinavian Foundation generously voted a substantial sum to be spent in gathering together in card catalogue form titles now in print of books in some five of the larger American libraries. Moreover, a permanent fund has been established, bringing in a moder-

ate annual income to be devoted in perpetuity to the upkeep of the resulting union catalogue.

The list of lesser calls is too long to print but it includes such typical instances as the assistance rendered to Mr. A. B. Seymour of the Museum of Comparative Zoology in carding the accessions to his catalogue of American fungi, to the Fogg Art Museum in bringing up arrears, to a visiting professor in listing books to be purchased by the library of his own university; and even to the Endowment Fund Office to help carry the 'peak of the load' at a critical moment. A catalogue of our art books was made for Mr. Sachs when he went to Europe a year ago.

We try to limit our services to work that demands knowledge of bibliographic method or at least familiarity with and intelligent and unrestricted use of our own records and catalogues and we avoid the field of commercial typing and of the stenographic bureaus, and moreover, must not take on work that unduly interferes with the normal work of the department. T. F. C.

* * *

Mr. Winship has prepared for the 'Papers' of the Bibliographical Society of America, of which he is the editor, an account of the Harvard files of the 'Courrier de Boston' and the 'Gazette Française.' The 'Courrier' was edited by the first instructor in French at Harvard, Joseph Nancrede, in 1789, and the college has a complete file of its 26 issues. Of the 'Gazette,' which appeared in New York from 1796 to 1799, the library has, in the Ebeling Collection, 235 out of the 555 numbers issued. This is the only file, and with two or three exceptions these are the only copies, known to exist.

SENTIMENT

The way in which sentiment permeates the College Library is one of the things which those who have to do with it for any length of time come to realize more and more strongly. Housed in a building which is the visible embodiment of a mother's love for her son, the active institution of today has absorbed into its every shelf spiritual contributions from those who have cared for Harvard during the past three hundred years. The way these sentimental factors dominate the institution came to notice while looking over the volumes selected by Mr. Lane and Mr. Potter from the library of Miss Sara Norton, whose will provided that the Library should have such of her books as would be useful.

A good many volumes were taken because they are suitable for the Farnsworth Room. Nobody whose name is on the Harvard roll would have rejoiced in the idea which underlies that room more than Charles Eliot Norton, and it is a very happy chance which makes possible the addition to its shelves of an occasional volume which was once at Shady Hill. Besides these there are a number of other volumes that had been given to Miss Norton by her father, which now return to the roof under which most of his personal collection is housed. Of these the most interesting item is a copy of Willis's volume on 'The Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge' into which Professor Norton slipped the incidental leaflets that accumulated when he represented Harvard at the Tercentenary of Emmanuel College, of which John Harvard was a graduate. These include the printed slip containing the speech of the Public Orator in presenting Mr. Norton for the degree of Doctor of Letters, seating plans for luncheons and dinner, and, best of all, the pencilled notes of his remarks on these occasions in responding to the toast to Harvard.

There is a copy of Scribe's 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' with a note on the flyleaf; 'This copy of the first edition of the play I bought in Paris in 1850, when Rachel was in her prime, and supreme in the part of Adrienne, which she had created just a year before. C. E. N.' Another first edition is that of Goethe's 'Xenien,' which is found in the 'Musen Almanack' for 1798. Two little volumes which Norton would be pleased to know may be going to swell the extraordinary collection which perpetuates the name of his life-long friend Francis J. Child, are the 'Chants Nationaux des Cantons de Viaud et de Fribourg, texte originaux patois,' printed at Berne some seventy years ago, and a tiny volume into which were gathered in the 1830's a number of nursery stories, along with 'Obi, or, Three Finger'd Jack,' with a vignette attributed by a confident owner to Bewick.

From the books which Miss Norton could claim as entirely her own, come important additions to the Harvard collection of Association Copies of the first editions of American authors. The nucleus of this collection goes back to the Lowell and Longfellow gifts, but its importance was not realized until the cataloguing of the Harry Elkins Widener books revealed the value of Harvard's possessions. Another large gift soon after filled most of the gaps among the American first editions which are sought by collectors. Then came the gift of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's treasures from his son, including many volumes autographed by writers who had grown up at a later period than the preceding donors had covered.

To this collection Miss Norton's gift adds volumes autographed by Longfellow, George W. Cable 'To my dear Miss Norton (and especially to her violin),' George Wm. Curtis, Felicia Hemans, Sarah Orne Jewett, George E. Woodberry, William Dean Howells and Mrs. Howells (a second-hand copy of Eleanor Putnam's 'Old Salem,' 'in a calico cover out of one of Elinor Putnam's old dresses, and a portrait sketch' by Mrs. Howells).

Not all Miss Norton's friends were Americans. There is a presentation Tennyson, and several from Paul Bourget. 'John Ruskin's own copy, with much love and best wishes. Brantwood, June 5th, 1900' is on the flyleaf of the Ruskin Birthday Book of 1884, which he may have parted from, without undue regrets. At a later date, probably, Miss Norton received the magnifying glass which Ruskin always carried in his pocket. A box of Ruskin letters must wait for description at some later date, as well as an extra-illustrated copy of Professor Norton's 'Letters,' containing many of the original autographs. A letter from Aubrey de Vere is in one of his books, written 'when Gladstone, Parnell, & Co. jointly head the English Radicals and Irish Jacobins.' Another delightful letter is from Henry Yates Thompson, 'accompanying a little portfolio of facsimiles, as a souvenir of your inspection of the St. Louis manuscript last night. It is *almost* certain that the volume you saw [owned by Mr. Thompson] was made for Saint Isabelle, the sister of Saint Louis.'

Laid in a copy of 'Songs and Sonnets for England in War Time' issued for the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, are four single sheet poems by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, as sent by her to her friends in November, 1914; April, 1916; and at Christmas, 1916. Kipling is represented by a presentation copy of the first American edition of 'The Seven Seas,' a fourth edition of 'Departmental Ditties,' and magazines containing the first appearance in type of 'The Song of the Banjo,' and 'M'Andrew's Hymn' with the illustrations by Howard Pyle.

With the copy of Carlyle's 'Life of Schiller' is preserved a portion of a letter from her father, in which he describes a visit from the sage of Chelsea.

'An' so ye think he comes off rather scurvily in my Friedrich. Wall he's not in his noblest attitude toward Friedrich, — a sputterin' heap o' pyrotechnic inflamabilities, all goin' off in a very noisy and unlooked

for manner, and sometimes not at all without danger to the bystanders. But one forgives much to his wit, Doctor Akakia and the famous challenge for instance,— but I don't find anythin like humour in him. A poor, restless creature, with high qualities, and gleams of the best intelligence.— And so his famous church at Ferney— Deo erexit Voltaire— is turned into a wine-cellar. Dear me! a varry good end for it. That's a curious passage you've read me. (a bit from Sharp's Letters from Italy, in 1765–6, in which he gives an account of a visit to Voltaire). It's strange how little we know about Voltaire in England. No record seems to be left of his experience but what he himself gave, and yet he must have seen many of the best and most writin' people. That stay here in England was decisive for his life. It's like enough if he'd not come here that he might have sunk into a mere Court poet, — but he settled his financial affairs and took home some new ideas with him, and did his work for the world. I'm not without tenderness for the man,— he's the varry consummate expression of the prettiest gifts o' the race to which he belongs."

And so he went talking on,— about Boileau, Louis XIV, Racine, for whom he has a warm admiration; Bayle, Sainte-Beuve, for whom he cares little, and other Frenchmen. As the twilight came on, he got up to go. 'But how's my little Sally?' he said, 'I must see her before I depart.' So I called her, and he was inexpressibly tender to her, and asked her if she could read? 'I'll send you a little book,' said he, 'a *poor little* book, but by and bye, when you grow up, you may like to read it, my little dear; and I keep the shell you gave me in a box very safe, and it's varra pretty.' And so, to-day (for it is now Saturday) has come a little parcel for Sally, with a copy of the new edition of his Life of Schiller, with these words written in the old man's trembling hand,— 'Dear little Sally Norton, her Book, (so soon as she is ten years old): with my best blessing! T. Carlyle. Chelsea, London, 22 March 1873.'

Carlyle further showed his fondness for the little American girl by giving her a gold locket containing a bit of his hair, as well as a beautiful silver étui case that had belonged to Mrs. Carlyle.

The Carlyle association is particularly interesting, because in his will he wrote;

Having with good reason, ever since my first appearance in Literature, a variety of kind feelings obligations and regards towards New England, and indeed long before that a hearty good will, real and steady, which still continues, to America at large, and recognizing with gratitude how much of friendliness, of actually credible human love, I have had from that Country, and what immensities of worth and capability I believe and partly know to be lodged, especially in the silent classes there, I have now after due consultation as to the feasibilities, the excusabilities of it, decided to fulfill a fond notion that has been hovering in my mind these many years; and I do therefore hereby bequeath the books, (whatever of them I could not borrow, but had to

buy and gather, that is, in general whatever of them are still here) which I used in writing on Cromwell and Friedrich and which shall be accurately searched for, and parted from my other books, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, City of Cambridge, State of Massachusetts, as a poor testimony of my respect for that alma mater of so many of my Trans-Atlantic friends, and as a token of the feelings above indicated towards the Great Country of which Harvard is the Chief School. In which sense I have reason to be confident that the Harvard authorities will please to accept this my little bequest and deal with it, and order and use it, as to their own good judgment and kind fidelity shall seem fittest. A certain symbolical value the bequest may have, but of intrinsic value as a collection of old books it can pretend to very little. If there should be doubt as to any books coming within the category of this bequest my dear brother John if left behind me, as I always trust and hope who already knows about this Harvard matter and who possesses a Catalogue or List drawn up by me of which the Counterpart is in possession of the Harvard authorities, will see it for me in all points accurately done.

The Carlyle books are a shabby lot, but they have a place of high honor in the library's Treasure Room. Among them is a shelf full of thick, dumpy quarto volumes made up of old sermons of the Cromwellian epoch, which show no signs of use since they came to Cambridge. It is typical of the way in which the Library's accumulations gather value with the years, that these volumes now have a very distinct importance because they contain a number of titles which were not among the volumes of this period collected by Mr. Frederick Lewis Gay, which now make up the 'Gay' classification. They contribute their share toward giving Harvard its dominating position, on this side of the water, for seventeenth century English tracts.

Carlyle, before his death, parted with some of the volumes that might otherwise have come to Harvard. A few of these were given by him to his devoted friends, Lady Ashburton and the Hon. Mary Baring. In time, the Ashburton books were sent to the auction room, where they were bought by Harry Elkins Widener, and thus came after all to Harvard — a fulfillment of desire such as only Thomas Carlyle could satisfactorily express in words.

With the Carlyle books is kept the death mask of Oliver

Cromwell, in a case on which is a silver label with the inscription;

'Oliver Cromwell.

'A cast from the original mask taken after death, now owned by Thomas Woolmer, Sculptor.

'It was given by him to Thomas Carlyle, who gave it in 1873 to Charles Eliot Norton,

'From whom Harvard College Library received it in 1881.'

SPECIMENS OF TYPOGRAPHY

The Library clings fast to its Puritan inheritance of belief that inward worth rather than outward show shall govern the disposition which is made of whatever comes within its care. From the Spartan simplicity of the Director's office, and the room where the governing Library Council sits in seats designed for Freshmen (because they are designed to be comfortable to sit in, be it said) throughout the building, the dominating note is use and not appearances.

None the less, tests of academic usefulness change with the years. Ever since students were offered a course on 'The History of the Printed Book' by Mr. Lane, twelve years ago, there has been an increasing realization that certain books were more important for what they are, than for what they contain. The Library's fifteenth century books were segregated in the 'Inc' classification, with the resulting discovery that the University collection of early printing is of first class importance. The Aldine imprints were likewise grouped under 'Ald,' with the same result. At about the same time a catalogue heading was introduced for Specimens of Printing, which already fill six drawers, arranged under countries and names of printers, alphabetically, with main division by centuries.

Among the books from Miss Norton's library were the Merrymount Press edition of Ascanio Condivi's 'Life of Michelagnolo,' in which Mr. Updike used for the first time the Monteallegro type designed for him by Herbert P. Horne, and two of the most significant of the Riverside Press editions produced by Bruce Rogers. One of these, Xavier le Maistre's 'Voyage autour de ma Chambre' of 1901, contains the very scarce separate 'Publisher's Note,' rarely found with the volume. These volumes are so obviously more important as specimens of typography than as late editions of perfectly accessible classics, that Mr. Currier took preliminary steps looking to the introduction of a new classification, which will bring them together where they can be examined more easily and cared for appropriately.

This is a step in which Professor Norton would have been keenly interested. The Library already possesses a good many volumes whose value, both in money and for academic purposes, is due chiefly to the way in which they were printed. Of these, the only modern examples which are kept together form a small but important group among the 'Nor' books which came from Shady Hill. Thanks to Professor Norton's acquaintance with St. John Hornby, the Library possesses both the large and the small Dante, as well as a few others of the earlier works from the Ashendene press. The same is true of some of the rarer Kelmscott books, although there was an important addition to the books from this press from the Harry Elkins Widener collection, which contains a number of the Kelmscotts with William Morris's presentation inscriptions to Kate Faulkner.

It will be a long while, however, before any other work challenges the position of the Library's copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer as the brightest jewel among its beautiful books. This is partly because it is a magnificent copy, one of the thirteen which were printed on vellum, in the

white pigskin binding designed by Morris, but even more on account of the following letter in it;

S. S. Celtic Oct. 26, 1906.

My dear Professor Baker,—

I have the great pleasure and honour of asking Harvard University to accept this volume as a tribute of my gratitude to you for making modern plays a part of the literary course of your students. It is the first recognition that literature and scholarship have given to the modern English drama. I am sure that you must have met with considerable opposition and misunderstanding, but I hope that the wisdom and courage and foresight of your action will gradually become apparent to your contemporaries, as they cannot fail to be owned and honoured by your successors. It is my earnest hope that your efforts and aims will be seconded and supplemented by all the American Universities, as a sure means of raising the level of taste and achievement in the popular art of the drama throughout the United States. In the result I believe it will be found that by your action Harvard has not stooped to outside popular taste, but has in some degree raised and purified popular taste and drawn it towards a University standard.

I may perhaps say a word about the book itself. It is the loving handiwork of the greatest man whom I have known. It may be claimed for William Morris that his reputation would be a high and honourable one if it rested upon any one of his achievements; upon his poetry alone; his tales and essays alone; his dyeing alone; his weaving alone; his tapestry alone; his cabinet work alone; his printing alone. In every one of these arts he accomplished the good and faithful work of an ordinary lifetime. He abides with us a living witness to the essential unity of art; he continually affirms that like the other two great realities, like Religion, like Love, it is something that must be bought without money, and without price. For this beautiful volume brought him no profit, and left him with no payment for all his labour and all his lovely designs. The main idea of his later years was a hatred of the base commercialism which has degraded the ordinary workman from an artist into a machine, and has cheapened and demoralized and disfigured the whole fabric of modern civilization. But this hatred was not sullen or stagnant; it accompanied an active ceaseless search for a social lever that could again raise the workman into an artist, and thereby bring taste, and dignity, and simplicity, and beauty into ordinary everyday homes. With the hope that the spirit in which William Morris printed this volume may guide the nascent art of America, and with renewed assurances of gratitude and friendship towards yourself.

I am, Dear Professor Baker

Always faithfully yours,

Henry Arthur Jones.

A volume which inevitably comes to mind in connection with the Chaucer, because their large size will always make them neighbors, is another landmark in the annals of fine printing, the monumental Bible printed by Baskerville in 1763. This copy, in a characteristic, pretentiously ugly binding of the time, has on its bookplate the memorandum; 'The gift of John Apthorp of Cambridge. recorded 11 Aug. 1767.' The unusual phrase is probably due to the fact that at that time the librarian may well have had trouble in keeping his records up to date, on account of the flood of books that overwhelmed him, from the friends of Harvard who contributed to replace the total loss of its library by the disastrous fire of 1764. This is undoubtedly one of the original subscription copies, for the printed List of Subscribers contains the name of 'Thomas Apthorp, Boston, New Eng.'

Of just about the same size as the Chaucer and the Baskerville Bible are the Library's duplicate copies of two books famous for their small size, being two of the Elzevir 'Little Republics.' The Library has them in the familiar cut down form, in solid leather binding with the original owner's monogram, but these two never were born, or rather never got dressed. They are today in the unfolded sheets, exactly as they came off the press in 1631 and 1632. To the student of book-making, they are of surpassing interest, because they reveal exactly how these famous little books — the Everyman's Library of the seventeenth century — were handled by the pressmen and the book binders of that day.

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